BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth as Sixth-area.—This Evening at E.—"Rip Van Winkle." Joseph CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave, and Fifty-inthes. This Evening at E.-Grand Concert. Then, Thomas, J.

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-at. and Fifth-te. This Evening at 8.—" Dreams." Mr. E. L. Davasport, Mrs. Ciara

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave. and Twest-third-st.-This Kvening at 8.-" See of Ice." Lucille Western. NIRLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"Formosa OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at S.—"Uncle on's Cabin." Mra G. C. Heward. G. L. Fox.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-This Evening.-Mis THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—This Afternoon, and Evening at 8.—The "Queen of Hearts, ets." WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8,-" Solon hingle" and "Live Indian." John E. Owens. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— Open daily from 9 s. m. to 10 p. m. Two dramatic performances daily. At 2, "Pearl of Savoy." At 8, "Masaniello."

BRADY'S CURRICULUM.—At the Jersey City Rink, sear the Ferry.—This Krening.—Concert and Grand Athletic Echibition.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Napoleon has suffered a relapse, and reports of his health are not encouraging. The speech of Prince Napoleon is sharply condemned by the Government press The Huss celebration, now in progress at Prague, develops strong political feeling of an anti-German tendency. Prince Kung has expressed the satisfaction of the Chi nese Government with the Burlingame treaty, and promises soon to exchange ratifications. A Cuban steamer has escaped from New-Orleans, probably with the purpose of taking an expedition from Fernandina. An American steamer has been seized at Halifax on suspicion of having arms and ammunition for the Cubans. The Haytian rebels have bombarded Genaives. Salnave has abandoned the siege of Aux Cayes.

Major-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, was not expected to live through last night, and the President was telegraphed for. Depredations by Regulators and Kuklux bands are reported in South Carolina, and the State constabulary has been ordered to suppress them. A number of destructive fires occurred during Saturday and yesterday, including several buildings at Goldsborough, N. C., 3,500 barrels of oil at Petrolia, and a large planing-mill at Philadelphia. The coal miners along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Company's works are to resume work to-day. The prisoners have broken jail

A yacht was capsized yesterday in the Bay, and its seven inmates are supposed to be drowned. Jacob Ber-kle tells a story about mistaking a station-house for a saloon, and being locked in a cell therefor, and savagely beaten with clubs. There was a large fire at Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday; loss, \$40,000. August 64 fires occurred in New-York, and 26 in Brookiyn; loss about \$157,000; insurance, \$354,000. A stabbing affray occurred last night in Hudson City, every hundred milk retailers in this city are reported as selling an adulterated article. The celebration lewish New-Year began last evening. Gold, 1364, 1374, 1374. Temperature, Saturday, 61°, 76°, 76°, 70°; Sunday 540, 790, 740, 710.

The resignation of Senator Grimes renders probable the election of the Hon. James F. Wilson in his stead. Mr. Wilson refused to serve longer in the House, and declined repeated proffers by Gen. Grant of important posts in the National service. We do not know that he will accept the Senatorship, but it is quite likely to be proffered him.

Once more we are to have a change of postage stamps. Will not the Department this time make a big effort, and be sure it is right before it goes ahead? We have never been able to see what was the precise necessity for the last change. The stamps themselves show pretty plainly that for the present one. Let us hope that it will be long enough in coming, so that the next set may not forthwith enforce once more the same necessity.

The reports of Napoleon's health, guarded and untrustworthy as such official bulletins always are, show that there is reason for keen anxiety in France, which the Empress's sudden abandonment of her trip to Constantinople will not tend to allay. Probably there is no immediate danger of a fatal termination of the malady, but it does not seem certain that Napoleon is even convalescent as yet, and all France feels that imperialism is upheld by a slender thread indeed.

The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. (Gladstone's Postmaster-General,) announces the settlement of the Irish land question as the little job to be accomplished at the next session of Parliament. We hope his lordship is not over sanguine; but if this question is settled at the next session it will be a rapid piece of reform. The difficulties of disestablishment were but trifles beside the difficulties of Irish land tenure, for in the former question public opinion had decided what justice required, and Parliament had only to go where the people pushed them. But out of this second Irish perplexity the Commons must find a path for themselves.

If the Hon. William M. Gwin, late Senator from Calfornia, and more recently a tool of Louis Napoleon's intrigue to establish an Empire in Mexico avowedly hostile to the United Senate from California, the exhibition of ground, a starting-point, where there is "cheek" on his part is remarkable, even in this age of bronze. Senator Gwin abandoned the Northern Free State which had done her best to honor him, in order to aid the Rebellion to the utmost. He persevered in the work so long as a Rebel flag floated; and it strikes us that should he now aspire to return to the Senate, he should migrate to Kentucky, as his friend Bright has done.

John A. Rawlins, Major-General of Volunteers and Secretary of War, whose death was hourly expected when our dispatches closed last night, is one of the new men developed of before, never to be forgotten here-

country came to him, abandoned at once his briefs and his Democracy; took a low place and obscure service; labored faithfully, uncomplainingly-we had almost added unambitiously; and at last rose to prominence and the Nation's confidence only because the fame of his work finally found him out. Gen. Grant has always been the first and the most generous in acknowledging his indebtedness to the painstaking, clearheaded, judicious Chief of Staff whose services are so intimately connected with the glory of Vicksburg and Mission Ridge, the Wilderness, Petersburg, and Appomattox C. H. The Country accepts his estimate as no less just than generous, and will sincerely mourn if it be found to-day that last night's forebodings have been realized.

RULING BY TEST-OATHS.

The full text of Attorney-General Hoar's opinion in the Virginia case is even more satisfactory than the telegraphic synopsis given in our last. He does not simply overrule Gen. Canby's purpose to impose the iron-clad oath on every officer just elected by the people of Virginia-he affirms the injustice and unreason of doing the like in any case or under any circumstances. Witness these ringing words:

of doing the like in any case or under any circumstances. Witness these ringing words:

"When Virginia is restored to its proper relations to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the Constitution of the State provides—deriving their powers from that instrument; and it will clearly not be is the power of Congress to impose any requirement of additional qualifications upon them different from those which, under the Constitution of the United States, may be required in all the States. If, therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers, not recognized by it, and not made applicable, under the legitlimate powers of Congress, to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not, in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers would not, in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers would not, in my opinion, be the Legislature that a suitable Legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures. I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of 1862, and by the statute of July 19, 1867, chapter 30, section 9, required to be taken by all persons elected or appointed to office in the said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, is not to be required of the officers of the State of the state let the rew Constitution. It does not seem to me that the provisions of this ninth section, which are applicable to the Government of the State under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the Government of the State under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by wh

-We need not say that we have always held these views, though we may not have expressed them so forcibly. Uttered by the chief law officer of the Government, they have a very wide application and a profound significance. They will nip in the bud sundry schemes and devices for ruling majorities by minorities which have been cherished in other States than Virginia.

Mr. Hoar's conclusion that the Legislature of Virginia can only act on the XVth Amendment, prior to recognition by Congress, results inevitably from the latest action on this subject. Congress expressly reserved the right to judge whether the reconstruction of any of the three States was or was not in accordance with its requirements. No one can deem this unreasonable who holds that Congress has any rightful control over the matter. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, are summoned by Congress to qualify themselves by an election for self-government and representation in the Federal Councils; they elect accordingly, and Congress is now to judge whether they have or have not fulfilled its requirements. Meantime, the Governor and other State officers chosen by the People of Virginia will be provisionally installed; the Legislature will meet, organize, ratify the XVth Amendment, and adjourn, to be convened by the Governor elect so soon as Congress shall have accepted the action of the State. This, we trust, will not be long after the next meeting of Congress. Virginia, we believe, has been wisely and kindly ruled by the Military, while very one man being dangerously wounded. Eighty out of lightly burdened; yet we shall rejoice to see her once more restored to that place among her sister States which she should never have Meridian and Jackson, to the Mississippi at abandoned.

THE NATIONAL NURSERY.

The old joke about New-England being such a capital place to come from gets so many illustrations in one way and another, that we shall not wonder if it soon becomes accepted as no joke at all, but a plain statement of fact. The London Times remarked the other day that Harvard had educated Boston and Boston had educated the United States; and there was a good foundation of truth for the statement, though of course it was pushed a trifle far. The enterprise which is transforming our Western deserts into grain fields, and scattering metropolises all over a continent, if we trace it back to its youth, will lead us to the stony hills and bleak pastures of the North-East. The streamof vigorous emigration which has built up State after State and pushed civilized life to the very shores of the Pacific, and is now spreading over the devastated fields of the South and South-West, seems to have flowed out of that same forbidding little corner of America, getting tributaries to be sure from other pertions of the Atlantic coast, yet having its true source in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, in Vermont, and in New-Hampshire.

A correspondent who has been examining the farms of Eastern Massachusetts notices, however, a peculiarity in the Yankee system of educating the United States which has been very generally overlooked. A good education ought to be like charity, a blessing to him who gives as well as to him who receives, so that a man may teach himself while he teaches others; but the fact seems to be that the stream which is fertilizing the rest of the country does in certain respects exhaust and impoverish its source, and that the Yankee, in disseminating enterprise and ingenuity all over the Union, sometimes drives those valuable qualities away from home. He is the apostle of progress, because he has such a wonderful talent for going away from places. He brings a whole territory under cultivation in a few years, because as soon as he has laid out one farm he leaves it and plants another. He looks always ahead, and cares nothing for what he leaves behind; and while a restless and ambitious population is pressing on after him, to continue his abandoned work, it is a blessing that the pioneer spirit in his bosom takes this particular form. There States, be indeed an aspirant to the U. S. must be, however, away in the backno following of immigration to close up the rear; and it is therefore not surprising that we should find many portions of New-England far inferior to younger settlements in the material culture, and especially agriculture, which Yankees have taught the rest of the world. It is the old story—the fathers know less than their children. The youth no sooner comes to man's estate than he pushes out into the West to seek his fortune. Whatever he learns by experience, whatever improvement his ingenuity devises, he practices not upon the old home farm, but upon the new lands which he has and so on. No Moslem could selected out of the wilderness. Thus it is possibly pour out greater contempt

teeming with undeveloped fertility, so many rich marshes which are not drained because the men who could drain them have gone off to Kansas or California-just as she has so many young women condemned to single wretchedness because the lads who might have wooed and wedded them are making themselves unhappy in out of the way regions of the prairie where there are no women at all. The gentleman farmer who made such an interesting collection of old-fashioned implements and furniture, and converted a portion of his house into a perfect representation of a domestic interior in the colonial days, might see without traveling many miles some methods of farming which are hardly less antiquated than Martha Washington's tea-set.

There is another side to the picture, however, and our correspondent has seen that too. The higher culture of which The Times spoke when it called Boston the teacher of the United States, cannot waste itself in radiation; and even in the material arts there are many portions of New-England where the highest results of industry and intelligence and the most untiring persistence in scientific experiment can be seen in their perfection. Some of these model farms are described in our correspondent's letter. They illustrate the spirit which has made New-England rich and the honored mother of nations-which has made her, so to speak, the nursery out of which American communities are transplanted to stock the prairies and renovate the wasted cotton fields.

A CITY BY THE SEA. The Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, from Hampton Roads southward, is remarkably destitute of good harbors. Those of Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, are well inland, and scarcely one on either side of the Floridian peninsula has adequate depth of water at its mouth to admit a great sea-going steamer or man-of-war. The best of them is that of BRUNSWICK, near the southern boundary of Georgia, formed by two islets near the coast, with an inlet between them having sixteen feet water at low and twenty-three at high tide. Inside, there is a depth of sixty feet, with twenty-five feet at the wharves. No river emptying into this harbor, it is salt as the ocean, and free from the decaying vegetation which is apt to breed malaria in southern estuaries: hence, the yellow fever has never been known here. Pure, sweet water is obtained in abundance by digging through a thin stratum of hard-pan into one of fine sand which underlies this entire region. A fresh sea-breeze in Summer seldom allows the mercury to rise above 94°; while the Winter temperature rarely falls below 30°, which suffices for a frost, but not for a freeze. Gen. Oglethorpe, the eminent founder of Georgia, while ruling the colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, designated this as the only harbor on the Southern scaboard fit for a naval depot; and his judgment, nearly a century after it was pronounced, was ratified by our own Government, upon the report of a Board of its naval officers.

Yet Brunswick has remained a mere village to this date, because no river brought the produce of the interior to her warves, while a wide belt of pine timber separated her from the populous cotton-growing region one hundred miles above her. Add to this, a railroad running south-westerly from Savannah to Thomasville, passing but 40 miles inland from Brunswick, and sweeping to Savannah the trade of southwestern Georgia. Thus Brunswick has remained in its shell to this hour.

But an important change is at hand. By the close of November, the Macon and Brunswick Railroad will be completed, connecting the latter city by a direct line with Macon, Atlanta, Chattanooga and the Great West, while a cross-line by Columbus (Ga.) connects this with the line through Montgomery, Selma, Vicksburg. But, in addition to this northwesterly out-look, Brunswick has another line of railroad in progress nearly due West through Albany and Eufaula to intersect the aforesaid at Montgomery, meeting there or at Selma a new north-west line thence to Memphis. By these roads, she will be rendered the most convenient and accessible Atlantic port to a vast and fertile cotton-growing area, whence her receipts will be counted by the hundreds of thousands of bales; and her harbor be crowded with vessels loading with Cotton as it already begins to be with vessels shipping Timber to various foreign and domestic ports on either coast of the Atlantic. Ten years hence, Brunswick will be among the foremost of Southern seaports, with her lines of steamers to New-York, Havana, and Liverpool, with a prospect of growth and greatness whereof Baltimore affords the most striking premonition.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A very large number of the leading Republicans of Wheeling, West Virginia, have united in an appeal to their fellow-Republicans of Ohio County, inaugurating fa movement to restore the Right of Suffrage to those citizens of West Virginia whom her Constitution disfran-

chises for aiding the Rebellion. They say:

"We believe that the teat-oaths that were adopted in this State during and at the close of the war were, in the main, necessary, if not absolutely indispensable. They protected the weak and exposed counties against the proscription and aggression that must have followed a return of the disloyal element to power and influence. And, in addition, they have served well throughout the whole State, as a part of the great moral lessen taught by the war. But, while all this, and more, is true, yet it is also true that under the protection thus afforded to loyalty, abuses of power, to some extent, have grown up. But this is not the place, nor the time, to particularize instances, even were it certainly known to what extent power has really been abused in some of the counties in the matter of registration. The abuse of power is as old as the human race, and is generally to be expected under favoring circumstances. And while we do not forget the responsibility of the Rebellion itself for these abuses, both in the way of procept and example, nor ignore the provocations that have tended to excite passionate executions of the law, yet we cannot on that account lose sight of the great truth that the just province of all law is the protection of somety, and not the punishment of the offender; and, therefore, no rigor, or semblance of persecution, is excusable after the public safety is reasonably assured. And, as regards the safety of our loyal people at this time, even in the most exposed countries, our information impresses us with the belief that we can afford to inaugurate the necessary steps for discontinuing everything known as war legislation."

—We have no doubt that the movement thus chises for aiding the Rebellion. They say:

-We have no doubt that the movement thus happily commenced is destined to succeed. It is wise and timely.

The Westminster Review, about twelve months ago, had an article which created no little amazement and scandal in England, it being a cool and caustic defense of Turkish social institutions, on the ground that, after all, an average Englishman is much more of a polygamist, in all but the name, than an average Turk. The Quarterly Review just published has an article which will, probably, arouse quite as much anger, though in a different way. It is an essay named "Eastern Chris-"tians," and is a pungent, audacious, sarcastic description of the several Christian tribes in Asiatic Turkey and Egypt - the Greeks, the Armenians, the Maronites, the Copts, in the conflict of the Great Rebellion, unheard that Massachusetts has so many farms ruined on the Giaour than does this writer in the by bad tillage, so many worn-out meadows great organ of English Church and State Capital and Labor? Those complications are

NEW-YUKK DAILY TRIDUNE, MUNUAL, SELLEMBER 0, 1005. are simply abject and pitiful liars, humbugs, and cheats, whom the dignified, truthful, and noble Turks treat far better than they deserve. The article is provokingly well done; it is impossible not to admit the accuracy of some of the most satirical descriptions; it is equally impossible not to be amused and attracted; and yet one feels all through that the writer is a perverse partisan, on whose conclusions it would be outrageous to rely. The style of the essay, full as it is of picturesque description and dashing satire, is quite out of the usual way of the solemn Quarterly. It will no doubt create a sensation.

TEXAS.

We observe that the Administration is occasionally importuned to remove Revenue officers in Texas on the assumption that they are supporting "Jack Hamilton" for Governor of the State. Said officers may deserve removal; if so we trust they may get it; but not for the reason assigned. Gen. Andrew J. Hamilton is a Republican if we eyer saw one. He was in Congress when the Rebellion was inaugurated and stayed there to the end of his term, making a rousing Union speech just before that Congrees dissolved; he went home to face the Rebels, and stayed there till they overpowered and hunted him from the State, killing his next friend; while he escaped into Mexico, and thence came North to do his utmost for the Union cause. He attended the Convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia in 1866, then accompanied Brownlow and other Southerners in their speaking tour through the Free States. No manthas done more forcible speaking for the Union cause than Gen. Hamilton; while his associate on the ticket as Lieutenant-Governor, Boulds Baker, was also an inflexible Unionist, having fought as well as spoken for the cause. Hamilton and Baker are both born Southrons; they are firm supporters of Impartial Suffrage as well as Universal Amnesty; and it looks exceedingly as though they were to be elected.

We say nothing in disparagement of Col. E. J. Davis, who is the rival candidate for Governor. He, too, is for Universal Amnesty as well as Impartial Suffrage-was a soldier of the Union-and is an able, upright man, who, if elected, will prove an excellent Governor. We only protest against turning over Hamilton and Baker to the Sham Democracy, where they do not belong.

CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY. The great success of cooperation in Germany is such as to startle authors on political economy, and force them to acknowledge that old systems are indeed being rapidly superseded by new ones. Even in England, where the new plan of self-help has become so famous, it is confined to certain localities; but in Germany it seems to permeate the whole land, over a thousand different cities and towns having their cooperative banks, stores, and supply societies. There are fully fifteen hundred successful cooperative societies in operation, including two hundred and fifty stores and manufactories, and over eleven hundred banks. These have a total membership of over 200,000 persons, who represent about 1,000,000 souls. To carry on all these social establishments there is a capital of \$12,000,000 in constant, active circulation, and a further sum of \$32,700,900 in deposits and loans. The banks of credit have advanced during the last three years an average of \$150,000,000 per annum. This statement includes only those societies registered in the statistical report, published annually at Leipzic by Schultze-Delitzsch. According to the Annuaire de l'Association, published at Paris, the total number of continental cooperative workingmen's societies is 16,000, the number of members 500,000, and the total annual business 500,000,000 francs yearly. This computation includes all socieies, burial, mutual aid, bank, supply and manufacturing associations. In character and manipulation the German

Vorsepuss Vercine or advance societies, are identical with our ordinary banks, except in the number and class of their members, and the object of their loans. The system is the invention of the celebrated Schultze-Delitzsch, and works in this way: Five hundred tradesmen, each with his own aspirations, settle themselves down to work. Among them are a dozen machinists, and as many tailors, shoemakers, pipe-setters, weavers, farmers, &c. These men are industrious and full of courage, and, having confidence in each other, form themselves into a company and select their ablest members to take charge of their spare earnings, which each individual pays weekly into a common fund. One member, perhaps, is a farmer, who, not satisfied with a few cents a week more than his board, and seeing no other means of success, deposits them in this social treasury. The moment they amount to fifty cents he has a right to pride himself upon being a stockholder in a legally organized bank. Another is a shoemaker; a third a tailer, and so on. To establish themselves in a business of their own, however small, is the aspiration of each. If the shoemaker can get little corner where he may sell shoes as well as make them, he adds to his wages the profits of the shoe trade. The farmer perhaps covets a little piece of land where he may become his own producer. The machinists, with each a couple of hundred dollars, can start a small workshop, so they contribute their half dollar a week regularly until the sum in the social treasury amounts to say a thousand dollars. Upon the strength of this they borrow another thousand at six per cent. If the farmer wants \$300 to pay the first installment on his land, the bank lends it to him at seven per cent, securing itself by a lien on the property, which the board of management sees is legally purchased. All the other members obtain similar loans in their turn, the bank advancing the money as fast as it is received from deposits and interest. New members are from time to time admitted, and the bank becomes a permanent institution. Members who do not wish for loans or appropriations receive a fair percentage upon their deposit. The real effect of this system is to destroy the profits of middlemen by making the producer his own salesman, since his productions pass directly to the consumer. Large numbers of these banks have grown to be very respectable institutions, with millions of dollars at their command. There are also many very flourishing cooperative provision stores, and several societies which furnish at wholesale the rough material to supply these thrifty manufac--All these are content with smaller returns

than our mechanics and laborers would be willing to accept; but who can fail to see that the principle is as valuable in America as in Germany? Who, indeed, can fail to see that the principle is to be hailed as the best solution yet offered of the growing complications that are bred by the conflict between after. A village lawyer when the call which it will not pay to mow, so many fields Toryism. In his eyes the Eastern Christians the question of the Future;—he who wisely in the social circle; the other two-thirds became

adapts cooperation to our circumstances and needs, has furnished the beneficent answer.

From the summit of Cader Idris and the

depths of the valley of the Dee come cries of

lamentation and bitterness: The Eisteddfod is dead. That annual Welsh gathering of poets, patriots, and pundits, in which all spiritual fealty to Angle-Saxon thraldom was wont, for the time, to be cast aside; during which the sturdy Cambrian squires ceased to be known as simple Owen Owenses, William Williamses, Thomas ap Thomases, and Morgan ap Joneses, and assumed the unutterable titles characteristic of their corner of Great Britain, and chiefly distinguishable by the discrepancy between their half-pennyworth of vowel and their intolerable deal of consonant; when triplestrung harps were twanged, and odes were sung, and the shades of Shenkin and Glyndwr were invoked for the homage of the faithful and the irreverent diversion of the United Kingdom at large; the pride of Welsh tradition and the last link in the memories of the past is no more. It has perished, not proudly, alas, to the heroic strains of Harlech, but ignobly, to the melancholy tune of "no funds." It was only a year ago that Mr. Matthew Arnold congratulated the assembled wisdom of Wales upon the perpetuation of their time-chastened ceremony, and pointed out the way by which the Cymry might reconquer, by persuasive arts of peace, those possessions of their fathers from which they had been thrust, centuries ago, by the weapons of wild warfare. The bards and prophets hailed his cheering words with unintelligible but enthusiastic expressions of joy, and separated firm in the resolution to renew this Autumn the intellectual triumphs of antiquity. Unhappily the people would not respond. Pecuniary preliminaries could not be accomplished, and the Eisteddfod is given over, never, it is feared, to be revived again. Sic transit gloria Cambriæ.

We find the following gem of courtesy, candor, and love for the brethren of the faith in The World:

"THE TRIBUNE publishes a statement that the Editor of The World did not vote at the last Presidential election. This is false. On no occasion has he neglected a citizen's duty. On that occasion, he voted, in the pre cinct of his residence, for Horatio Seymour and John T. Hoffman; which is a matter of no consequence to anybody but himself, and nobody's business but his own. But he saw on that day the operation of two noteworthy frauds. He saw what a humbug and costly nuisance to the City of New York the present Republican registry law was; how it prevented honest voting without even hindering dishonest voting. He saw by what shameless and cunning frauds such corruptionists of the Ring as William M. Tweed and Oakey Hall out down below its level the rightful vote of the electors of Horatio

What THE TRIBUNE published was the statement of the Democratic paper sustained and edited by the Democratic Mayor of New-York, duly quoted and credited. If The World had shown the fairness to state this, it would have made the first sentence of its very entertaining article above copied as conspicuous for exact statement of important truth as the last. But we are very willing to forgive the initial illtemper for the sake of the concluding honest confession. We have it now on the word of the leading Democratic organ of the country-which surely ought to know-that the Grand Sachem of Tammany and the Democratic Mayor of New-York are members of the notorious City Ring, are corruptionists, and are guilty of shameless and cunning frauds in the last election. We have tried to convince The World of this her tofore, with indifferent success. We congratulate our ill-tempered neighbor on his late but valuable discovery.

A curious case of Breach of Promise has just been decided in Liverpool. A gentleman named Thompson, having wooed a young lady named Fleming with appropriate ardor for the space of a year, suddenly shocked and wounded her sensibilities by abandoning the style of gushing fervor to which he had accustomed her in his correspondence, and inviting her attention to commonplace, practical considerations of housekeeping and other realistic details of their future life. Sighs, and smiles, and Cupid's darts gave place in his epistolary pages to table-napkins, bedlinen, silver-ware and anti-macassars. The counsel for the plaintiff dilated over certain of the defendant's phrases with all the enthusiasm of Sergeant Buzfuz over Mr. Pickwick's famous dispatch about "chops and tomato sauce." Why, it was asked, in intention, if not in so many words, should he burden her mind with anti-macassars when she was yearning only for sentiment? And why should he presume to break his engagement because she declined to discuss these gross and worldly domestic questions? The jury gallantly acceded to this view of the affair, and awarded damages in the sum of £1,500. Pending the suit the defendant courted and espoused another lady, whose views upon the subject of household furniture, we may suppose, were more in harmony with his own.

The latest story of progress in Hindostan has certain grim picturesqueness which is almost humor. The great festival of Juggernaut was held at Serampore in July. We all know what this used to be-for is it not in all the missionary story-books and pictorial geographies?-the priests upon the platform of the huge cars dancing and shouting, hundreds of worshipers pulling at the ropes, and crazy devotees flinging themselves beneath the wheels. This year the crowd attracted by the spectacle was small. The cars were dragged a short distance, by hired men, and then left half in a muddy ditch, with the idols still in them and the flags flying. When the priests urged the people to pull, the irreverent populace cried out, "Why don't you come down and pull yourselves?" Nobody was crushed, nobody was hurt, and only three men got drunk!

The Mobile Tribune is distressed by the signs that the Democratic party may refuse to run their heads against a stone wall eternally, and

says:

"If a true Southern man has any political status in a national sense, he is a Democrat. The only men at the North with whose views he honestly coincides are those who during the war were called 'Copperheads,' and who since the conclusion of the war havelprotested and voted against all the enactments of a corrupt Congress. The true Democrat believes that the Reconstruction laws ought to be overthrown at the point of the Federal bayonet, if necessary, and that the negro should be deprived of the right of suffrage illegally conferred upon him.

"When we abandon those principles we abandon the Democratic party, and with it the foriorn hope of restoring the Government as it was."

—The Democratic party followed this seat of

-The Democratic party followed this sort of counselors to its downfall in 1860, and has allowed them to lead it to defeat ever since. By-and-by, it will have had enough of this fun; but let it be in no hurry. We can wait.

In The Probe, published at the Sanitarium for Inebriates, Media, Pa., some new facts with regard to the causes of inebriety are noted-One-third of the whole number of patients in the institution acquired a taste for strong drink

drunkards from constitutional tendencies, inducing insanity in some, and reckless disregard of moral obligations in others. Of the first class, 22 were cured; of the second, only eight. Twothirds of the whole had the benefits of Christian and Temperance training, while only 23 had been neglected. From this it would seem that the Temperance question requires to be considered in a variety of aspects, and that almost every subject affecting human interests deserves careful attention.

A delightful scene which recently occurred

in a Lendon Police Court warrants the suspicion that it is not only in America that the wrath of servants is to heads of families the direful spring of woes unnumbered. One Col. Rich and his son were required to answer to the charge of assaulting a certain · Michael Givast, butler. It was clear the butler had misbehaved, but he had a grievance. He distinctly proved, by his own testimony and that of his fellow-servants, that on the day of the disturbance Col. Rich had condemned him to hashed mutten for dinner, whereas roast beef and pudding were his just prerogative. Moreover, the Colonel had, only the day before, feasted luxuriously off a venison pasty, not a morsel of which found its way to the domestics' hall. The consequences of these dietetic deprivations upon Givast's temper were to cause him, first, to quarrel with his wife, who subdued him for the moment by pouring hot pea soup upon him, and next to engage in a personal squabble with Col. Rich's son, upon whom he endeavored to wreak his hungry vengeance in a manner not altogether unlike that of Count Ugolino in the Infernonamely, by biting a piece out of his adversary's leg. For the thrashing he received by way of punishment he claimed damages. Inspired, no doubt, by recollections of Marc Antony, his counsel endeavored to produce a fine dramatic effect by waving what he called a blood-stained coat before the eyes of the Court; but the sensation was modified upon the discovery that the only marks were those left by the pea soup before mentioned. Master butler being clearly in the wrong, the complaint was dismissed, the accused grinder of the stomachs of the humble suffering no inconvenience beyond loss of time and the annoyance of a public examination. But that he was obliged to undergo even these provesand there is a melancholy satisfaction in the discovery-that there is at least one land besides our own where servants may, almost at will, resolve themselves into instruments of worry and exasperation to their employers.

According to The New-York Medical Record the medical charities appear to be generally abused, by persons abundantly able to pay for treatment applying to hospitals and physicians for gratuitous help, after assuming beggarly attire, the better to effect their purpose. On the other hand, some really needy, as respectable seamstresses, for instance, come dressed in their best, and courageously pay their last dollar for the much needed medicines. It is stated as a singular fact that those hospital patients from whose diseases instruction is imparted to students are often "not only well dressed, but seem to have money to spare upon jewelry." Young physicians are, perhaps, most liable to be imposed upon by these pretenders.

It is worthy of remark, that while one party of our young men has been attracting the world's attention in a rowing match abroad, another has been performing an unparalleled voyage through the great Colorado cañon at at home. Future generations alone will be able to estimate aright the comparative value of these achievements.

substituted for the broad on the Eric Railroad, When this shall be done, shall we be able to perceive less force in the familiar line, "Broad 'is the road that leads to death ?"

It is reported that the narrow gauge is to be

The Vicksburg Republican states that there were but three Republican newspapers issued in Mississippi one year since, whereas there are now sixteen, and several more will soon be

MUSIC.

The end of this week will see the musical season fairly inaugurated by the opening of the Parepa opera troupe at the French Theater. It is hardly neces sary to urge New-Yorkers to give a hearty welcome to this new and excellent enterprise, for with Madamo Rosa for prima donna the company may be sure of full houses. Balfe's "Puritan's Daughter" has never been sung in this country. It is said to be pretty, picturesque, and melodious; fortunately we shall make our first ac quaintance with it under very favorable circumstances, the cast showing elements of strength to which in English opera the long-suffering. American public is entirely unaccustomed. Madame Rosa takes the part of Mary Wolf, the Puritan's daughter; Mr. 8. C. Campbell is her austere and respected parent; Mr. G. F. Hall personates King Charles 11.; Mr. Castle is the frisky Earl of Rochester; Miss Panny Stockton gets Jessie; and Mr. Edward Seguin is Ralph, a serving man,-probably comic. Mr. Albert Laurence, the new English baritone, makes his debut in the character of Clifford. He has sung a great deal in London, but comes to us from Milan, most of his professional life having been passed in Italy, where he has taken the leading parts at the principal opera-houses with marked success. Foreign musical journals speak of him in very high terms. Madame Rosa's first season of English opera will be short, but she will come again at Christmas. The sale of seats begins to-day at Schirmer's.

-The testimonial concert for the benefit of Mr. L. F. Harrison, lessee for several years of Irving Hall and well known as a purveyor of good music for a fickle, albeit not really ungrateful public, will take place about the middle of this month, and ought to be a very fine affair. Mr. Harrison has the good will of almost everybody, so all the best artists may reasonably be expected to sing and play for him, and all our best inhabitants to

THE DRAMA.

So much has been written and said about the play of "Formosa" that we scarcely need inform our readers that it will be brought out to-night at Niblo's Garden. Probably, likewise, they will have taken note of the fact that, after 600 consecutive performances, pautomime has been withdrawn from the stage of the Olympic Theater, where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced to-night. It is likewise known that Mr. Owens will, this evening, appear in the "Live Indian," at Wallack's Theater; and that Mr. Daly, at the Fifth Avenue, will bring out Mr. Robertson's "Dreams." Here is a good oming in for one night; and the pleasure-seekers will surely have no cause to complain of lack of variety.

That excellent paper, The Miners' Journal, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, established as a weekly nearly half a century ago, and long recognized as high authority upon all matters connected with the anthracite and iron interests of Pennsylvania, appeared on the first of this month as a daily. It has an excellent display of news, local and general, and as the only daily paper published in the Schuylkill region, will probably acquire in fluence and importance. Mr. Benjamin Rannan and Col. Robert H. Ramsey are the editors and proprietors. Mr. Baunan is a recognized authority upon mining matters. Col. Ramsey, in addition to his experience in the pub lishing business, has the advantage of an honorable war record, having served on the staff of Gen. G. H. Thomas. The Daily Miners' Journal is Republican in politica-and we don't know of any place where such a paper is more needed than in Schovikin County.